



# THEIR DEATHS ARE JOINED IN MYSTERY

## A Bullet Ended Scout Bennett's Life.

## SUICIDE FOLLOWS TRAGIC END OF CLARA SCHNEIDER

### Veteran of a Score of Indian Fights Kills Himself at Camp McKinley and Is Found a Decomposed Corpse Yesterday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

**F**RANK P. BENNETT, the chief teamster of the United States Army at Camp McKinley, a noted Indian scout, and for over two years past one of the most striking figures on the streets of Honolulu, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room at the camp.

A bullet hole in his head and a big revolver clasped in his decomposing hand showed how he had driven the spirit from his body, and a letter on his table written in the firm, bold fashion of the man who had feared little in life, told his composure a few moments before he pulled the trigger.

If Bennett had lived a few hours longer he would have been asked by the police of Honolulu to explain his relations with Miss Clara Schneider, who was discovered in a dying condition on last Wednesday at the home of Paul Neumann, and who passed away at 1 o'clock that day without giving utterance to a word.

About the death of the woman and that of Bennett is wrapped a mystery which has been penetrated only far enough to show that the pair were close intimates, and that Bennett chose rather to plunge into the unknown than to live on.

What this man who had laughed at death a thousand times was afraid of can only be guessed.

Put down in sequence the meager facts of the story that could be gathered last evening are as follows:

Miss Clara Schneider, a comely woman of thirty-three, died on Wednesday afternoon at the Neumann residence on the C. L. Carter premises at Waikiki near Sans Souci. She was the cook in the household, and when she failed to appear on Wednesday morning and repeated knockings did not bring her to the door of her room, the door was forced and Miss Schneider found on the bed, fully dressed and unconscious. Doctor Walters was called and used every means to bring her to, but failed.

At five minutes past one o'clock she was a corpse. All the indications were of morphine poisoning, and Chemist Shorey took her stomach for examination. Morphine was found in it with food showing that she had taken the drug with something eatable.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made a thorough search of Miss Schneider's room for the receptacle in which the poison had come but without success. He picked up only this note:

I thought you was to come up last night after the others was asleep and I looked for you until three o'clock in the morning and you don't know how I missed you—went to sleep thinking of you.

This note was in a man's hand and its reading sent Chillingworth on a hunt for the writer.

He talked to the servants and the Neumann family. It was intimated to the deputy sheriff that the dead woman had been friendly with Scout Bennett, the Oriental servants being very firm in the assertions that "the man with the big hat and boots" had been the cook's sweetheart.

Chillingworth put the note in his pocket and sought to compare it with Bennett's writing.

He was able to do this secretly, and on Saturday made up his mind that he would ask Bennett where Miss Schneider got the morphine which killed her.

No more of the drug, nor any box or bottle in which it had come having been found in the woman's room Chillingworth concluded that she had not bought it here, but had obtained it from someone not a druggist. It might have been administered to her without her knowledge.

There was more than a hint of foul play in all the circumstances surrounding the case. Other police matters pressed the deputy sheriff hard on Friday and Saturday, and he was kept in court prosecuting minor offenders until late. The Schneider mystery was on his mind however, but Saturday night opium and gambling raids detained him until the small hours.

He set Sunday afternoon to see Bennett. At 4:30 o'clock came a telephone message from Camp McKinley that a man was dead there and that it was a coroner's case.

The deputy sheriff got six men after a half hour's skirmishing and hastened with them to the camp.

Lieutenant Hancock, the officer of

one, and the other to the commander of the Post.

Kindest thing to all my boys at the court, and I hope they won't think hard of me for I went well by all of them and may that all be successful.

F. P. B.

Colonel Ennis, Commanding Officer

Dec. 13, 1900.

Good by to all. I never thought to have to go this way, but a woman is the cause of it all. I live in Ketchum and find things under my charge all straight and I thank him the Commanding Officer and all the men for their kindness to me while here have worked for the Govt. Since 1867 and have always bore a good reputation as my parents will show have faced death for the Govt often and honorably and expected to die facing an enemy of the country I loved. I don't know where I am going but think it's the longest trail I ever started on. Good by.

FRANK.

The last messages of the scout were penned in a round scrawl that proved his nerve. They might have been about Christmas gifts for all they gave any sign of weakness.

From Major Ennis and others the jury learned that Bennett's being dead had been made known by his assistant, Teamster Alexander peeping in at the window shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The man had not seen Bennett since Thursday, and as was his wont when seeking him in his room he climbed to the window and looked in. The body of the scout on the floor made him give an excited alarm, and after Major Ennis had taken one glance he sent for the police.

Bennett was last seen, it was stated on Thursday evening, December 13. A number of people saw him down town on that night. The soldier who did sentry that night about the corral neither saw nor heard anything out of the way. The note to Major Ennis was dated December 13. The day sentinel thought he heard a shot about 9

AM. at THE NEUMANN HOME.

An Advertiser reporter called last night at the home of Paul Neumann, where the mysterious death of Miss Clara Schneider occurred last Wednesday afternoon, taking the first news of the suicide of Frank Bennett. Upon hearing of Bennett's suicide the residents of the place were much agitated, as Miss Schneider was very popular in the household and her death a cause of sincere grief. Mr. Neumann stated that he could give no information additional to that which had been given at the inquest of the unfortunate girl, but it was learned that Bennett had several times called upon Miss Schneider during the absence of the family.

"I knew nothing about him, or of his calling upon Clara," said Mrs. Neumann, "except what I learned through the servants. Our Japanese gardener told the Japanese housegirl that the cook, meaning Miss Schneider, had a sweetheart—a big, fine looking man, with a large hat and a mustache, in a uniform. He pointed Mr. Bennett out one day when he rode by, and said that was the cook's sweetheart, because he had come to see Clara. She had a picture of him like the one published in the paper, hanging up in her room."

When asked about the money which it was said had been borrowed by Bennett from Miss Schneider, Mrs. Neumann said she knew nothing except that the girl had said she could not go to her home in Seattle, to spend Christmas, as she had given all her money to Mr. Bennett to invest for her. She seemed to have much confidence in him, and said that he was going to make money out of her money for her. Being reserved and quiet, she was not much given to discussing her affairs, and during the ten months she was in the employ of the Neumann family she learned very little about her, except that she had come to Honolulu from Seattle, and that she had known Bennett before she came to this city.

She was of a happy disposition,

and was very popular among the servants and with her employer. It was said by someone who knew Miss Schneider and her loveable disposition that Bennett showed a great deal of decency in taking his own life. His act is regarded as a sequel to the death of Miss Schneider.

Mrs. Neumann is of the opinion that there must have been clandestine meetings between the two, as Bennett only called during Mrs. Neumann's absence, and probably then upon receipt of a telephone message from Miss Schneider. The evening previous to her death she had gone out to see about her money, according to a statement of one of the servants, who said he had heard her say so.

Mr. Neumann and his wife speak very highly of the deceased girl, and regret that her moral character should be reflected upon, as her conduct while with them had always been above reproach, and her disposition kind and gentle.

His Idea of Justice.

Francis Parkman, the historian, had a Mosaic idea of justice. A friend met him one day walking along the street, leading a street boy with either hand.

"What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked his friend. "I found that Johnny here had eaten all of the apricots. Instead of dividing with his little brother, I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnny watch him while he eats it."

Steam Boiler Causes Accident.

John Reid, well known by all the old timers in Honolulu, who drives a public carriage connected with the old Andreade stables on Kawalaohao Lane, met with a very painful accident yesterday.

Reid was driving down Vineyard street about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when, upon reaching Nuuanu street, the horse became frightened at a steam roller which had been left there for some reason or other. The result

was that the animals bolted and the carriage crashed into the large tree in the road at this point. Reid was

badly bruised and cut about the head.

The horses were secured before they broke away from the rig. Reid was removed to the hospital in the patrol wagon where he is now in a somewhat

serious condition.

Colonel Ennis said, "I never saw him wear those clothes before."

The scout's familiar broad-brimmed Stetson and high boots were near by and everything was neat in the apartment.

On the writing table were the following letters one addressed to no

one. Though he seldom complained of his illnesses, he had remarked that no one knew how much he eat.

He never drank intoxicants say his friends. If he used morphine or narcotics, it could not be learned. Probably he did as neuralgia and sometimes are keen provocatives to use.

Bennett had claimed to be hard up always. He had borrowed money from one of the officers at the camp. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth says that undoubtedly the scout handled the financial affairs of Miss Schneider. When Chillingworth searched her room he found the following memorandum, which turned out to be in the handwriting of Bennett.

Principal Interest  
\$300 per cent. \$21.00  
" " " " 5.00  
" " " " 5.00  
Interest Principle \$31.00  
" " " " 65.00  
\$96.00

\$400.00 at 7 per cent for Sep and Oct. making 28. per month.

This memorandum had doubtless been given to Miss Schneider by Bennett, her sweetheart. Miss Lemke, the wife of Tailor Lemke, who lives on Punchbowl street, also knows something of the finances of the dead woman. Miss Lemke has ten shares of McBryde stock which she was keeping for Miss Schneider. Rather, Mr. Lemke has the stock, and he acted as a sort of adviser in investments.

The revolver used by Bennett was a 32-caliber Colt, and had been borrowed by him from one of the army officers. It was on Tuesday or Wednesday that Bennett asked for it on the pretense that he wanted to kill rats.

Just the exact day when he got it could not be ascertained last night. Possibly he was intending to send someone else out of the world with the weapon. Bennett was familiar with revolvers but apparently had not one of his own. So far advanced in decomposition was his corpse that Dr. Pratt had difficulty in locating the bullet wound in his head, but it seemed almost certain that he fired the bullet through his mouth. Five of the six chambers of the revolver were still loaded when it was taken from the dead man's hand.

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It was over a thousand dollars, which is over a thousand dollars. Mrs. Neumann is deserving of the utmost credit for the successful manner in which she so cleverly managed the affair, for it was a brilliant success from beginning to end. The pretty theater was crowded in every part with leading society people, and presented a charming spectacle.

And now to the program. This was under the direction of Wray Taylor, who took charge of the stage for the evening. It opened with an overture, "Frolic of the Fairies," which was well played by the Amateur Orchestra, led by Mr. Taylor, that it was compelled to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Chas. Prouty's fine tenor voice and singing pleased the audience very much and a recall was demanded.

Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin is an excellent cornet player, producing very fine music; his solo was a great treat. The Tuxedo Quartet simply captivated the large audience and the four gentlemen were called back three times. No finer male quartet singing has ever been heard in this city. Miss Alice Woods played a movement on the violin from one of De Beriot's concertos. A welcome addition to our musical circles is Mrs. Melvin Vanish, who possesses an extremely pleasing soprano voice which she knows how to use. An encore was insisted upon. The zither, in the hands of Mr. Samuel Peck, is a delightful instrument. He played a selection from "Faust" which was beautiful. Mrs. Eliza Harrison, another new singer, gave "For All Eternity" in a charming manner, the violin obligato being played by Mr. Jos. Rosen.

Mr. Harold Mott-Smith's solo on the cello was one of the most delightful numbers of the evening. He played magnificently and had to come out and play a second time. Mrs. Mott-Smith and Miss Hyde officiated most ably during the evening as accompanists.

The last number on the program was a "Bit of comedy without rhyme or reason," by Mrs. Walter Hoffmann and Mr. J. Lovette Rockwell. It certainly was a bit of comedy, and the two kept the entire house convulsed with laughter the whole time they were on the stage. It was a delightful ending to an excellent program.

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removed to the hospital in the patrol wagon where he is now in a somewhat

serious condition.

# MONEY FOR THE LEPROS

## Their Christmas Will Be a Merry One.

### CONCERT A BIG SUCCESS

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann and Wray Taylor Prove Themselves Clever Managers.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the public that our stock of Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody.

You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS.  
STERLING SILVER.  
ART POTTERIES  
ORNAMENTS.  
TABLE CHINA, LAMPS,  
PLATED WARE,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
BRONZES, JARDINIERS,  
ART GLASS AND HOUSE  
FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

### W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St., Honolulu.

### Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scars, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.</

# SALAMANDER MYSTERIES

Papa Ita's Art Viewed  
By Savants.

## ISLAND FIRE WALKERS

Accounts of Those Who Have Seen  
and Studied the Secret  
Marvels.

THE publication in the Advertiser of the presence in Honolulu of one of the marvels of fire-walkers of Tahiti has aroused intense interest. Students of mystic lore and Polynesian antiquities and custom have been brushing up their reading on the subject. Papa Ita, the aged Tahitian, who claims to be one of the modern salamanders, is awaiting in a private home here the making ready of a place for his curious exhibition.

The feat which Papa Ita will accomplish if his gods and spirits do not fail him, is not a new one, for it is a custom descended from the ancients of his own islands, and hundreds of years ago very similar ceremonies were held by the people of South India. Fire-walking was also a feature of old Egyptian festivals and religious occasions.

How it is done or what the secret of its accomplishment, no one has ever been able to say, but reliable authorities state that there is nothing of the fake element about the performance. It is an undeniable fact that the fire-walkers do walk on fire, and if by other means than the power given them through the spirits which they summon with their ti-leaf wands, people who have witnessed the ceremony have been unable, even by the keenest observation and closest study, to discover what it is.

On the island of Mauritius the fire-walking ceremony is a part of the annual festival, and is performed every year. Fire-walking has been referred to by writers on the subject as "The Mauritius Miracle," and it is a matter of record that at one time the governor of the Fiji Islands, hearing that some of his guests were incredulous, caused the ceremony to be performed for the vice-regal party, before about five hundred native spectators.

The Polynesian Society have given much attention to the question recently in its quarterly journals, and a late number contains an interesting article on the subject written by Miss Teuira Henry, of Kukui street, this city. Miss Henry was herself born in Tahiti and lived there a number of years, and her article aroused much comment from able writers and people who had been eye-witnesses of the ceremony. Miss Henry gives a full account of the performance, with a translation of the incantations accompanying the feat. According to her account the fire-walking is a ceremony that goes with the feast of ti-root, performed when the huge oven is made ready for the baking of the feast.

In an excavation some thirty feet across, both ways, logs and sticks are piled, and the stones are placed on top. The logs are then set fire underneath, and within a period of twenty-four hours have burned low, leaving the stones at white heat, ready for the baking of the ti-root feast. It is then that the sorcerer calls upon his spirits, summoning them with his ti-leaf wand, and calling upon them in the chant of incantation.

"O spirits who heated the oven! Let it die out! Oh dark earth-worms, Oh, light earth-worms! Fresh water and salt water, heat of the oven, and readiness of the oven, hold up the footstep of the walkers, and fan the heat of the bed; Oh, cold beings! Let us lie in the midst of the oven! Oh, Great Woman-who-sets-fire-to-the-skies! Hold the fan, and let us go into the oven for a little while!"

Still chanting, the leader steps into the oven and walks over the stones, followed by the people who are to partake of the feast, waving the wand, and circling about over the stones, without burn or pain.

The "Great Woman-who-sets-fire-to-the-skies" is the leading spirit of the fire-walkers, and to her is attributed the possession of the dread lightning and thunderbolt.

Miss Henry does not attempt to explain the miraculous performance, but leaves the solution of the surprising feat to scientists. Her statement is merely the statement of an eye-witness.

A Mr. Hastwell, in a San Francisco pamphlet, gives the following account. "The natives of Ralatae have some performances so entirely out of the ordinary course of events as to institute inquiry as to proper solution. On the 20th of September, 1885, I witnessed the wonderful, and to me inexplicable, performance of passing through the "Flery Furnace." The furnace that I saw was an excavation of three or four feet in the ground, of circular form, sloping upward, and about thirty feet across. The excavation was filled with logs and wood, and then covered with large stones. A fire was built underneath and kept burning for about a day. When I witnessed it, on the second day, the flames were pouring up through interstices of the rocks, which were heated to a red and white heat. When everything was in readiness, and the furnace still pouring out its intense heat, the natives marched up, with bare feet, to the edge of the furnace, where they halted for a moment, and after a few passes of the wand made of the branches of the ti plant by the leader who repeated a few words in the native language, they stepped down on the rocks and walked leisurely across to the other side, stepping from stone to stone. This was repeated five times, without any preparation whatever on their feet, and without injury or discomfort from the

heated stones. There was not even the smell of fire on their garments."

Another account is given by a member of a party who witnessed a fire-walking ceremony in South India. One of the ladies put her handkerchief on the shoulder of one of the performers, as he was entering the oven. The handkerchief turned brown and would have burned up before delicate lace, had it not been snatched by another member of the party. This was given as an example of the intensity of the heat arising from the stones, and which appeared not to affect the performers in the least.

Another eye-witness in an article in the Journal says: "I interviewed a few of those who took part in the ceremony as to whether they felt any pain in walking over the fire or whether they protected their feet by rubbing them with any juice of plants, as asserted by people who find it difficult to believe the possibility of walking over fire without being burnt. My suggestion was received with resentment, and was considered profane. One young man questioned me in astonishment as to what greater protection could be needed than the protection of the goddess, in whose saving power he had the highest faith. He explained, however, that the time of actual walking the majority of the performers are beside themselves with religious fervor, and feel absolutely no burning sensation while crossing the fire, and all the after effects amount but to a feeling similar to that caused by being pricked with a pin."

I am entirely satisfied that this fire-walking is no fraud perpetrated by professional people. In the first place there can be absolutely no unworthy motive for so many people of different castes and families combining together for such a dangerous performance as this. Besides, people of all ages from eight to seventy and more, take part in it, a circumstance which makes a combination of the kind at all events improbable, if not impossible."

Another writer refers to fire-walking as the "Raitane Ceremony," having closely studied the performances at Raita. "This strange ceremony connected with the ti-oven," he writes, "used to be practiced by the heathen priests. It consists in causing people to walk barefooted and unprotected over the heated stones unharmed, not even the skin being blistered. It is rarely performed nowadays, but was recently witnessed by all the white residents of the place, as well as the French officers who were present to see the ceremony. Fire-walking at the feasts, alleged to be by the power of protecting spirits, is still frequently practiced in New Zealand."

Much has been said and written of fire-walking, and many theories have been advanced as to how it is done, but so far there has been no satisfactory explanation offered. There is no doubt but that the feat has been done, and is still being done among the natives of the Tahitian Islands, in South India and other places, and it offers an entertaining task to materialists and scientists, in the unraveling of the mystery. The weirdness of the incantations, the ignorance and superstition of the performers, and the miraculous wonder of the feat surrounds the performance with a strangeness and mystery that stands out in the vivid atmosphere of the nineteenth century, baffling and inexplicable.

Papa Ita is now preparing for the ordeal. The coming event has caused the people of Hawaii to an intense pitch of interest. In many years nothing like it has been performed here approaching the wonder of the proposed exhibition, and Papa Ita promises to out-kahuna the kahunas. Papa Ita claims that his preparations are very simple, so far as physical training is concerned. His troubles are as to arrangements for his oven and accommodations for his audience.

The widespread excitement caused by the promised exhibition has made Papa Ita and his sorcery a common topic of conversation, and the occasion of the exhibition will probably bring together a concourse greater in number than any event for a number of years.

### MISSING CHILD RETURNS

Emily Lumaholo Carried Off on Ke Au Hou Through Carelessness.

The relatives of little Emily Lumaholo, who have been much worried over the disappearance of the child for a week past, are rejoicing on the safe return of the little runaway girl.

Whether her week's absence was intentional or the result of carelessness in remaining too long on board the outgoing vessel does not develop.

It is said that little Emily went with a friend, Mrs. Johnnie Coakley, to see her off on the steamer and that she was directed by Mrs. Coakley to go ashore. When the Ke Au Hou was off the lighthouse it was found that the child was still on board, but as there was no time to stop and put her ashore, she was taken along to Waimea, Kauai to the home of Mrs. Coakley.

As soon as the little girl was missed her grandmother, with whom she lived, became alarmed and informed the authorities, thinking that the child had been kidnapped. A warrant was sworn out charging a woman named Martha with kidnapping. The warrant was forwarded to Kauai for service, but by the time it reached there the little girl was on her way back. She was brought here on the steamer Kauai Saturday and returned to her grandmother. It is said that little Emily evinced a desire to remain on board the Kauai and not to return to her relatives. The warrant of arrest is still in the hands of the police.

### ALLAN DUNN WEDS.

He Was Married to Miss Grace Buchanan Saturday.

Allan Dunn has become a Benedictine. The former actor, theatrical manager and librettist was married on Saturday to Miss Grace Buchanan by Rev. William Morris Kincaid. The bride is of Honolulu and Mr. Dunn who was born in Devonshire, England has been resident here for some time. The wedding was quiet and only a few intimate friends were present. The happy couple will be at home at Cottage Grove after January 15.

# BLACK MEN FOR HAWAII

An Ideal Land For the Negroes.

### COOK IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Returns to the States to Tell His People of the Delights of the Islands.

REV. JOHN HENRY COOK, one of the best known negroes of Mississippi, who has been in Honolulu for the past few weeks investigating the labor conditions in these Islands, returned to the Coast yesterday afternoon on the Zealandia with J. B. Collins, who went to the States several months ago in the interest of various sugar plantations in the Kohala district on the Island of Hawaii.

It will be remembered that Mr. Collins went to the States to endeavor to bring about the immigration of negroes to these Islands from the Southern States.

Mr. Collins was not able to persuade any negroes to come back here with him but he aroused such interest among the colored men of Louisiana in the Hawaiian Islands that they selected Rev. John Henry Cook to come to this country and look into the labor situation and report to them.

For the past few weeks Mr. Cook has seen a great deal of the life on the sugar plantations, has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the conditions of wages, work, hours, homes, climate, cost of living, surroundings, and so forth, and is now in a position to correctly inform others of his race as to the exact prospects.

Cook is enthusiastic over the matter himself, and believes that the negroes will come here in large numbers after reports have been sent home from the first lot which is to come out here.

Cook said in an interview with an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon, I am going home to tell my people what a glorious land this is. It is an ideal country for the people of my race and I believe that eventually the plantations of these Islands will be worked by negroes from the Southern States.

"One man came over from the States with me. He brought his family with him and has since secured work on a plantation in the Kohala district, Hawaii. He is more than satisfied with the prevailing conditions and has written back home telling his people all about the country. He is enthusiastic over the change in his affairs. You see a man can secure good steady work on a sugar plantation here, have a house to live in, good wages, better by far than he could ordinarily depend upon the year round in Louisiana, a climate suited to him and work that is in no way difficult for him to perform.

I will tell the colored people when I go back that they should certainly move to the Hawaiian Islands. Many of them suffer very hard times in the part of the country from which I come and would greatly benefit themselves by moving out here. Work is never steady in the South for the negroes and a farm hand is only paid about \$10 a month, anyway.

Here in Hawaii the men will get \$20 a month, houses to live in and free medical attention. Besides it is summer all the time here, and it is never cold. The colored man doesn't like cold air. This is the best country in the world for him."

Mr. Collins goes to the States to secure fifty colored families for the various plantations in the Kohala district. Fifty families will number about 150 individuals. Collins will bring this lot to Hawaii within sixty days. Cook will return to the Islands some time later with, probably, a much larger lot.

It is Cook's intention to bring his own family out here and settle here permanently.

Cook is a man of about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, well built in proportion and a man of strength and great energy. He has eleven children living, several of whom will go to work on plantations in these Islands.

Alexander & Baldwin sugar factors after thoroughly investigating the Southern States in search of negro laborers for the plantations of Hawaii, have decided to await further action in the matter to see what the Port Rican laborer can do in the fields. If he is a success others can be obtained more easily than the negroes. If the Port Rican experiment is found to be unsuccessful the efforts of the sugar factors will be redoubled to secure the importation of as many negroes with families as the South can spare.

James B. Castle of Alexander & Baldwin spent much of his time on his last visit to the Mainland in the South and made a thorough investigation of the classes of negro labor obtainable. While in the South he established a recruiting agency at Montgomery, Ala., and the Planters' Association patronizes another located at Nashville, Tenn. With these two central stations it is believed the effort to secure negro labor will be successful.

### Governor Dole Wanted

A subpoena was issued for the appearance of Governor Dole in the case of Carrie Kauai vs Ernest Kalai, libel for divorce. As the Governor had left the day previous to Kauai Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was obliged to send in the following:

This subpoena is returned unsworn this 12th day of December A D 1900.

THE BEST PLASTER

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lam back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is an cure rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents H. T.

### MEN TO DRAFT A CHARTER FOR CITY

Independents Said To Have Named 18 Already of the Proposed 30

The Independents met last night at the Wigwam for the purpose of naming the men for the drafting of a municipal charter. After naming Robert N. Boyd one of the leaders of the party was asked whether they had completed

W. have not said Mr. Boyd emphatically. There was a list of names in an afternoon paper today which is certainly not authoritative. I don't know where they got the list and I can say just this much for the fact that it is not correct by any means.

The list of names referred to, however, is said by one of the Independents to be about correct and is as follows:

H. A. S. Humphreys, Judge C. C. Bitting, Attorney H. S. Townsend, School Teacher Allan Herbert, Capitalist John Cassidy, Electrician C. Rowe Painter James C. Quinn, Hack Driver J. Edwards, Contractor John H. Wilson, Contractor Robert N. Boyd, Surveyor Solomon Meheula, Printer S. K. Pua, Farmer George Kala, Printer L. M. Kealoha, Farmer J. K. Kaunamano, Attorney

### CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Old Stone Barracks To Be the Scene of Work

The old stone headquarters, formerly the barracks of the Household Guards during the monarchy and of the regular troops during the regime of the Republic of Hawaii until the latter part of the year 1898, have been taken over by the United States Internal Revenue Department for the purpose of registering all the Chinese of Honolulu.

Captain Slaker, United States Army, Quartermaster who has charge of the barracks, which are now under the control of the War Department, gave his consent to W. F. C. Hasson, Acting Revenue Collector, to use the building for the object specified in the latter's request. The use of the drill shed was denied by Governor Dole, as it is constantly in use by the National Guard. The building will be ready for occupancy about the first of the year and the systematic registration of Honolulu's Chinese will commence, as required by the United States laws. The work here will not take less than half a year, and the work on the other Islands will be done by the agents of the Department.

The petition being circulated for the pardon of William H. Marshall, former editor of the extinct Volcano, will be presented to Governor Dole. It asks that Mr. Marshall be released on Christmas Day.

Mr. Thompson has applied for a requisition demanding of the Governor of California the return of Ambrose Madden, who it is claimed victimized the applicant to the extent of over \$300. Madden was formerly with the Honolulu Stock Yards Company and Thompson claims that he purchased lots from him on the installment plan, which lots he claims after he had paid some \$300 towards the purchase of them he discovered to be owned by some one else whose title was undisputed. Previous to this discovery Madden had left for the Coast. Thompson has applied for the requisition on the charge of gross cheat.

### Doyle May Practice Law

Chester A. Doyle, well known in this city and on the Coast may now practice in the District Courts of the Judicial Circuits of the Territory and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal. John W. Kalua, Judge of the Second Circuit admitted him to the bar at Lahaina together with two other applicants. Mr. Doyle was for a period of nine years Court Interpreter for Japanese in these Islands.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 18, 1900.

## OUR LAND POLICY.

The land policy which ought to be pursued in these Islands was correctly described by Governor Dole in his inaugural address as follows:

The land policy of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby public lands are opened for settlement in small holdings, should be continued by the Territory until such changes as experience has shown to be necessary and carried on with vigor and earnestness in the hope that many Americans may be led to transfer their homes from the Mainland to Hawaii.

There are several changes which experience has shown to be at least advisable. One is the abandonment of the long lease system by which land suitable for small homesteads is kept in the hands of large estates. We know of several thousand acres on the Island of Oahu, the lease of which will expire in a few months, that have been held by one estate for fifty years at a rental of THREE CENTS an acre and used for grazing and dairying purposes. The land would sustain about five hundred white families on the Wabawa plan; yet if the public does not watch out the estate now controlling the vast tract may get it again for another half century. Better use can be made of this land and the rest of the 90,000 public acres on Oahu by peopling it with industrious Americans and thus preparing the way for that Statehood which will never come until this Territory, in the quality of its electorate, equals other Territories which have become States. There would be no trouble about getting such Americans now if the land resources of the Islands were not so sedulously concealed from the public eye and the operations of the Land office kept so dark. Publicity as a first requisite would settle the land question in the way to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, which should be the object sought by all Governments.

We hold that in cases where there is a choice between giving water rights to colonies of white farmers or to land which might attract them, and giving such rights to new and perhaps speculative sugar schemes, the farmers should have the preference. We agree with all that Governor Dole said in these paragraphs:

The pressing demands of agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to such a development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines; the other as factors in the development of the State.

As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influence of local and traditional associations and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than heretofore.

It should be settled beyond all question that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the SETTLEMENT OF THE SMALL PROPRIETOR.

We insist, therefore, that one hundred white families would do Hawaii more good than a new plantation of five times that many acres, especially where the stock of the plantation had been mainly placed abroad.

If the Territorial Government would act on these lines, assuming that it still has the right to administer its public lands, there would be fewer threats from Washington of a transference of control to the United States Land Bureau. All Washington wants is to have vacant Island acres settled up; and that is what the majority of the Hawaiian-Americans want. We prefer, however, to have the land business done at short range and without any wasteful quarter-section methods such as usually obtain at the national capital.

Here are the men whom the Independents want to enlist to act with as many more in the framing of a city charter:

A. S. Humphreys, Judge.  
C. C. Bittling, Attorney.  
H. S. Townsend, School Teacher.  
Allan Herbert, Capitalist.  
John Cassidy, Electrician.  
E. C. Rowe, Painter.  
James C. Quinn, Hack Driver.  
J. Edwards, Contractor.  
John H. Wilson, Contractor.  
Jas. K. Kaulla, Attorney.  
Robert N. Boyd, Surveyor.  
Solomon McNeula, Printer.  
S. K. Pua, Farmer.  
George Kala, Printer.  
J. K. Nakookoo, Attorney.  
W. H. Kallimal, Hack Driver.  
L. M. Kealoha, Farmer.  
J. K. Kaunaman, Attorney.

In this list possibly three men are qualified for such a task as the creation of a system of organic law for a city where local government presents more vexatious problems than it does anywhere on the Mainland. Viewing the probable result of the work, the friends of Hawaii would do well to appeal to Congress at its present session to so amend the Territorial Act as to make the assent of that body a prerequisite to the final adoption of any proposed form of county and city administration here.

Infantry, distinctively as such, is likely to disappear from war. Military experts have at last found out that it is wiser to have a soldier carried swiftly from point to point than to make him carry a load and go slow. So the mounted Infantryman is becoming up. He will ride to where he is wanted and then fight on foot. The new departure will give the horse a new lease of life unless an improved automobile comes into use for military purposes which is able to travel wherever a steed can go.

Any charter committee is good enough which understands that the city does not want a charter and would be better off for several years without one.

## LAND AND SETTLERS.

We have considered the fact that which each might have under a land and settlement system for the small proprietor, but that is not the whole story. There are other needs of the group, each one of them affecting a most diversified field for the minor forms of agriculture, plaus which like the Kona district of Hawaii, can produce crops of exceptional quality and quantity for which a profitable home market exists. By no means is all the land adaptable for sugar. Much of it is used for staples of a widely different sort. By changing attitudes the products most in requirement here, that is to say, those of the north temperate zone, may be raised and there is land enough in the public domain for the purpose. All that is lacking is the abolition or modification of the baronial lease system, such as has proved to be the curse of Ireland and has not, save on sugar lands, been of any special advantage to this group; and the opening up of land in small tracts under some system of pre-emption. We do not favor competitive bidding on large tracts with even a low upset price to start with, for it usually happens that the rich get the land and leave it in the hands of Japanese to cultivate in a lazy way while the proprietor holds on in anticipation of a rise of values under which he may sell. No new country was ever well built up in that way. The poor but industrious man needs to be encouraged and given a chance before such a country can prosper—some one who will go on land and cultivate every inch of it, finally, having compiled with the usual conditions of residence, acquiring a patent from the Government.

The good that would flow from such a policy is manifold:

First—It would steady the social conditions, enlarge the responsible middle class and leave the electorate, which, as it stands, is in need of a closer fellowship with American ideas.

Second—It would build up large towns on each Island, thus giving people, however far removed from the older centers of the group, the enjoyment and advantage of urban conditions.

Third—It would make the cost of living cheaper. Because of thousands and tens of thousands of upland acres lying idle or merely used for grazing the price of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry and "green truck" is from two to four times more than it is in San Francisco. The best celery may be raised on some of the Islands, yet we import celery at 25 cents a bunch from San Francisco. Eggs, poultry, butter, potatoes, cabbages and fruits come from there; though the small proprietor, if given a chance to produce them on this soil, would do so at a cost that would enable him to make cheaper living for others while making a good living for himself.

Fourth—It would prepare Hawaii for statehood. It is the unwritten law not to admit territories as states where an alien sentiment sways a great part of the electorate. That is why New Mexico and Arizona, where Mexican sentiment is yet strong, have knocked in vain at the doors of statehood for a generation.

Fifth—Finally white men of American citizenship are needed to nurse and preserve white American institutions here which may, without them, become tinged with alien ideas and prejudices.

Let us not be like the youth was before the war and is to some degree yet a barony of vast estates, with servile labor and the middle class white man at a discount. Let us, instead, be like the North, where Americanism is the dominating note and where the small proprietor is the most familiar and useful factor in the common citizenship.

## BLUNDERBUSS EXPLODES.

The paper which discovered that George Carter was defeated by a "heavy vote" in the late election, despite the contrary showing of the returns, now lets its genius for knowing things that are not so apply to the land issue. Hence this diverting series of blunders:

The giant stroke which shall do all of these things is a question of state, of beauty and a joy forever if it happens to work, and that is the inaugural address of Sanford B. Dole as Governor of the Territory. It is away and above the treaty of annexation and the public land laws of the United States of America, all of which are of about the value of so much white paper. The point is that when Congress passed a very explicitly worded resolution that the lands of Hawaii should be a part of the American public domain those insignificant and ill-informed male servants of the American people did not know what Mr. Dole's inaugural address was going to be. He could have told them but he probably did not want to say much at the time or to let them know that he was going to have Mr. McKinley appoint him Governor. But that does not make any difference, for as long as the inaugural address has been delivered, the treaty and the land laws will have to stand aside.

It happens that the "treaty of annexation" which our blunderbuss contemporary imagines to be identical with the joint resolution of annexation and the Territorial Act came to nothing. Every Island school boy in the upper grades ought to know so much of the recent local history of our times and to be aware, furthermore, that the "public land laws of America" do not apply here. See 72 of the organic law.

That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide.

The changes made are partly in phraseology, partly in regard to the time limit of leases, the exclusion of Adam and Eve. Evidently, therefore, we are on stable foundations and may look forward, despite seismic phenomena, to a tranquil enjoyment of this vineyard.

Thrum's Annual is out in time for Christmas. There is no better compilation of Hawaiian statistics on the market, none, in fact, half so useful—and the array of special articles shows that the veteran publisher has not lost the instinct which tells him what the people want to read.

## THE DEMOCRACY'S PLIGHT.

Senator German, in speaking of the election of Mr. Bryan, says that it is a sound proposition, but that it is not the whole story. There are other needs of the group, each one of them affecting a most diversified field for the minor forms of agriculture, plaus which like the Kona district of Hawaii, can produce crops of exceptional quality and quantity for which a profitable home market exists.

There is a proposed reorganization of the party in a way to adapt it to the trend of Americanism which may lead to entailing results. Ever since war times the Democracy has been moving up to occupy the same ground as the Republicans. In the campaign just closed the Democratic leaders tacitly agreed to get out of the free trade quagmire and approach as near as practicable, without being seen or heard, to the rock of protection. It is safe to say that they will not, in this generation, lead a backward march to the tariff policy of Grover Cleveland. Silver will be abandoned and it is not conceivable that the Democracy in 1904 will "point with pride" to the Jacksonian time when it stood for an honest dollar. As for expansion the chances that our friends the enemy will exert in it four years hence are far better than that they will take the hazard of old fortunes against so patriotic and popular a measure.

And then what difference can there be, save upon the point of identity, between the Republican and Democratic parties? Very little indeed. However, the Republicans need not worry over that prospect for if the Democracy is compelled to follow the cardinal principles of Republicanism there is little doubt that the people will continue to sustain the men who were first to illustrate them.

It now appears that President Jordan of Stanford University was kept from delivering his proposed address on Imperialism before the Iroquois Club of San Francisco by the interferences of Mrs. Stanford. That estimable lady has strong political as well as economic views and she proposes to have her university impress them on the rising generation. Any scholar who imagines that a Stanford appointment gives him freedom of thought and who ventures to ignore the superior claims of capital on the human understanding hears from Mrs. Stanford by the first mail or perhaps by telephone. Likewise Mrs. Stanford insists that her political opinions shall be the only ones taught. Evidently President Jordan has brought himself to such a state of subjection that he responds easily to the curb, a circumstance which leads us to hope that the feminine owner of the train and conscience of the faculty will not decide that the earth is flat and the moon made of green cheese. Should she reach these conclusions President Jordan might be greatly embarrassed, though we have faith that he would come up smiling in the end and agree that such hypotheses are worthy of more than passing thought.

They adopt queer policies in Glasgow to combat the plague, as the following current paragraph goes to show: "The interesting belief is entertained that the first plague case was an original case, and that the infection was not imported. Acting on this belief, the Glasgow magistrates have decided to appeal to the Catholic clergy to discourage the holding of wakes. The clergy admit that among the poorer classes wakes often degenerate into drinking orgies, but add that the watching of the dead ought really to be a solemn function. Fortunately Glasgow possesses Parliamentary powers to prohibit the holding of wakes over the bodies of persons who had died from infectious diseases, and to fine any person permitting or attending such a wake."

No doubt these Islands could raise good figs if they set about it in the scientific way, but most people would prefer that they should resume the business of raising good musk melons. Time was when the Hawaiian melon was a thing of beauty and promised to be a joy forever. But along came a noxious insect and spoiled the crop. If Professor Koebele would set about it and find the natural enemy of this destructive pest he would confer a favor that the assurance of any amount of figs could not equal. "In the name of the prophet—figs!" is a saying of repute, but "In the name of the profit—melons!" would be more practical.

The U. S. S. Adams was due about a year ago but the plague came and she was sent in another direction. The old ship has been here before, notably in December, 1883, when her broadsides, with those of the Philadelphia, turned towards the Provisional Government. Those were serious times, as every one who passed through the black week remembers, but the courageous diplomacy of President Dole and the stern attitude of the American public, though it did not make any difference, for as long as the inaugural address has been delivered, the treaty and the land laws will have to stand aside.

Scout Bennett's career, which had been an honorable one in many ways, a fact which rests on other assertions than his own—came to a most melancholy end. His seems to have been an instance of gambling and drink leading perhaps to murder as well as suicide. But back of it all was well-known distinction in that sphere of empire-building in which Miles Standish, John Smith and Daniel Boone were pioneers and which Kit Carson, Wm. Cody and Wm. Hickok illustrated in later days.

Judging from Dr. Bishop's geological guessing, Oahu has been a long time here. Part of it is at least 1,000,000 years old and the most juvenile portion may lay claim to 5,000 years, which brings it perilously close to the era of Adam and Eve. Evidently, therefore, we are on stable foundations and may look forward, despite seismic phenomena, to a tranquil enjoyment of this vineyard.

Thrum's Annual is out in time for Christmas. There is no better compilation of Hawaiian statistics on the market, none, in fact, half so useful—and the array of special articles shows that the veteran publisher has not lost the instinct which tells him what the people want to read.

## WEATHER OF THE MONTH

## Meteoro logical Data For November.

## TWO BIG STORMS HERE

## Honolulu's Sheltered Position Saved Her From the Full Force of the Wind.

Meteorological summary for the month of November, 1900:

Temperature mean for the month, 74.1 Fahrenheit; normal, 73.8; average daily maximum, 78.8; average daily minimum, 69.9; average daily range, 8.9; greatest daily range, 16 degrees; least daily range, 2 degrees; highest temperature, 84; lowest, 65.

Barometer average, 29.929; normal, 29.957 (corrected for gravity by -0.06); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.57; greatest 24-hour change, 0.17 inch. The lowest was during the Kona storm of the 13th, and was the lowest since February, 1881; that being at same figure (corrected). The lowest on record was on January 28, 1881, 29.40.

Relative humidity, 76.6; normal, 76.8; mean dew point, 66.3; normal, 66.7; absolute moisture, 7.16 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.93.

Rainfall, 11.38 inches; normal, 5.52; rain-record days, 19; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 5.45; at Luau, monthly rainfall, 16.08; Ahuimanu reports 27.55 for the month; Kona, 8.13 in one day; Kula, Maui, 11.00 in one day—the 15th; Paia, 12.35, same day.

The artesian well level rose from 33.19 to 33.62 feet above mean sea level (i. e., 5 inches).

Trade wind days 15 (8 of north-northeast); normal number of trade wind days, 17; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.2. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.7; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 140 per cent; Hamakua, 140 to 200; Kohala, 100; Waimea, 320; Kona, 130; Kau, 300; Puna, 110; Maui, 200 to 500; Oahu, 150 to 300; Kauai, 135 per cent.

Average temperature: Pepeekeo, Hilo, elevation 100 feet, mean maximum, 76.4; mean minimum, 66.2; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 73.8 and 64.4; Kohala, 585 elevation, 80.7 and 63.1; Kulaokabau (W. R. Castle), 60 feet elevation, highest, 82; lowest, 65; Kilaeua, Kauai, 325 elevation, mean maximum —; mean minimum

The main features of the month were the two storms; the one a heavy northerly gale from the 9th to the 11th, prevailing over the entire group, and probably the southwest side of an extensive storm; and the other a Kona or south-southwest storm of the 14th to the 17th. Although Honolulu was on the exposed side of the Island for such storms, still the high land back of the town deadens the force of the wind, so that this is a sheltered port. The wind was severe on Maui, especially on the isthmus. It could hardly have been the same storm as the one at Guam, which took place only two days earlier, and could not probably reach here in that time. The heavy rain storm of the 26th extended over the whole group, but was light on Kona.

There was a heavy swell on Hawaii during the first week of the month; also two days before the Kona storm.

GURTIS J. LYONS, Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1900.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

HAWAII.

Stations—Elev. (Ft.) Rain. (In.)

Waikiki ..... 50 15.44

Hilo (town) ..... 100 19.50

Kapaa ..... 1250 15.80

Pepeekeo ..... 100 14.04

Honokaa ..... 200 15.47

Honolulu ..... 500 21.99

Waipahu ..... 400 14.57

Kukae ..... 250 13.75

Puainoa ..... 100 18.87

Pauanau (Moore) ..... 300 7.33

Pauanau (Greig) ..... 1150 10.60

Honokaa (Muir) ..... 425 7.12

Honokaa (Rickard) ..... 1900 6.10

Kukuhale ..... 700 7.00

Ainali Ranch ..... 1100 4.15

Mulli ..... 200 4.38

Kohala (Parsonage) ..... 550 5.00

Kohala (Mission) ..... 585 5.37

## MYSTERY NOW

## BEING PROBED

(Continued from Page 1.)

wood, who walked out on the porch and came back, and said that he thought it was a door-slammimg. The commissary department was about twenty feet away from Bennett's room in the quartermaster's building near the corral. Hansen had heard Bennett complain of neuralgia. Bennett was a man that said very little.

Acting Commissary Sergeant Underwood corroborated what Hansen had said about hearing the shot fired. Underwood said that just before he left Camp McKinley to come to the inquest the Chinese storekeeper near the camp told him that Bennett had borrowed \$14.75 from him and had not paid it back. The Chinese had been in the habit of lending Bennett money every month, but had always been repaid.

Private James D. Alexander was the man who first discovered Bennett's death. Alexander had charge of the corral, and Bennett was his superior. He last saw Bennett alive Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when he handed him some papers. The scout had told him that he had sugar stock. Alexander had been loaning Bennett money since July, and the latter died owing him \$60, which he promised to pay at New Year's, when he had said the dividends on his sugar stocks would be due. Bennett was a man who often went out nights, but generally returned at a reasonable hour. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, not having seen Bennett since Thursday, Alexander grew uneasy, climbed to a window of the scout's room and peeped in. He saw Bennett lying prone on the floor and gave the alarm. Alexander identified the letter and memorandum found in Miss Schneider's purse as being in Bennett's handwriting.

First Sergeant George West had known Bennett since April a year ago. It was from West that Bennett borrowed the revolver with which he killed himself. West was in the quartermaster's department, and on Tuesday—the day that Miss Schneider is supposed to have asked Bennett for the return of the money—the scout came to him and asked him for a pistol. Bennett said that he was troubled with rats in his room and had tried everything but bullets. "I told him that a big Colt's revolver was rather too heavy a weapon for rats," said West, "but he insisted on having it. I told him he would have to see Lieutenant Ketcham about it, which he did, and coming back said that he had gotten permission to have it. I handed him the revolver and asked him how many loads he wanted in it. He said to fill it up. I asked him if he only had six rats, as there were only six bullets, and he said 'yes.' I recommended that he get a small caliber rifle as more suitable. He asked if the caliber was the same as in the old revolver." West said that he did not suspect that Bennett wanted the revolver for any other purpose than that for which he asked it.

Sergeant George E. Bullock was the last man who saw Bennett alive as far as known. He testified that Bennett on Friday morning at a quarter after seven o'clock came to breakfast. Bullock had charge of the mess, and, as usual, Bennett sat down and drank a cup of coffee. Bullock noticed that it was rather early for Bennett, who generally came after 8 o'clock, and said to him, "You're early." Bennett replied that he had not slept during the night. Bullock turned to some other work and never saw Bennett again alive. Bullock said that Bennett then had on his cowboy hat and high boots. It will be remembered that when Bennett was found dead, he wore a black suit and a pair of shoes. Evidently, between 8 o'clock, when he ate breakfast, and 10 o'clock, when Hansen and Underwood heard the shot fired, he changed his garments.

Bullock said that he did not know of Bennett's having an enemy in the world. Everybody liked him. "He was a quiet, perfect gentleman," concluded Bullock.

Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, and an autopsy physician, testified to having examined Bennett's body in his room in the presence of the coroner's jury. Dr. Pratt drew some clever conclusions. He believed the scout had fired the bullet through his mouth because he had found only one wound in the head and that in the back of the skull. Decomposition was too far advanced for the observation of powder marks. He believed that Bennett reclined on a quilt beside the bed when he shot himself, from the fact that the body was lying partly under the bed in the position Bennett might have assumed in his death agony. Bennett's forefinger was on the trigger of the revolver. Dr. Pratt thought that Bennett might have lived a very short time after firing the shot.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who conducted the inquest as acting coroner, told the jury that the Schneider inquest would begin tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and that he wished them to hear the evidence in that case. He believed it would materially aid them in arriving at a correct verdict in the Bennett case. He hinted at possible disclosures which would connect Bennett with Miss Schneider's poisoning.

Bennett will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock in Nuuanu cemetery. He will receive a soldier's funeral, and over the body that in life had played such an important part in border warfare, soldiers from Camp McKinley will fire the last volley—the token of respect paid to brave men.

## MORE OF BENNETT'S CAREER.

One of Scout Bennett's exploits which won him fame among the cavalry boys during the Indian forays in Wyoming, was one in which Captain (now general) Chaffee, had a hand. The cavalry regiments had been in readiness to take to the saddle for many days owing to rumors which came to the frontier post of the rising of several thousand braves. It was important that some news of the movements of these warriors be as-

certained in order to give the alarm to the settlers and army posts located on the line of their forays.

Bennett was attached to the post as a scout. The troops were drawn up in line dismounted and the commanding officer stated that as a matter of life and death to the settlers and other cavalry troops, information of the movements of the Indians was absolutely necessary. He could not under the circumstances send a soldier, to what was almost certain death, as he could not direct any man of his command to go at his order. Hardly had the words escaped from his mouth than Bennett stepped forward, saluted the officer, and said that he was ready to go, and that his only request would be that a volunteer accompany him until near the Indian encampment, and wait while he crawled forward on his perilous mission. If a shot was fired, the duty of the accompanying volunteer would be to dig spurs into his mount and return to the post to announce that the mission had failed.

The commanding officer pointed out to Bennett that there were blue chances to one of his coming out alive. Bennett said he would take the odd chance. Then, obtaining the commanding officer's permission, he called for a volunteer. A diminutive Irishman stepped out of the ranks, saying in a broad brogue, "Shure, cap'n, I'll help you take yer chance."

"He was the smallest Irishman I ever saw in the army, but he was a wiry little fellow and full of pluck, although he hadn't been with the troops long," said Bennett to an Advertiser reporter not two weeks since. "I told him of the danger of going in the vicinity of nearly 5,000 Indians on the warpath, but he said he was taking the small end of the odd chance, so I accepted him."

Captain Chaffee tried to dissuade Bennett from going out on that mission, but finding he was bound to keep his word, assisted him as a brave officer would assist a brave soldier. Bennett and his comrade rode to within a few miles of the camp where the savages were holding their pow-wow. Leaving his companion, the scout carefully crawled to within hearing distance of the camp, where he heard enough to convince him that the Indians meant to make a sudden attack upon one of the garrisons. Although almost surrounded by hostiles he was happily not seen. By careful crawling, so as not to disturb the grass, he managed to get back to the Irishman, and safely back to camp. The information imparted was of incalculable advantage to the United States troops in the subsequent campaign, but was only one of scores of like deeds performed by the dead hero.

COURT TERM  
AT LAHAINA

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 15.—The December term of the Second Circuit Court convened at Lahaina, came to an end Wednesday and the trial jurors were paid off and dismissed, having been in attendance since December 5th. Of the five true bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury but one case came to trial, the four defendants in the other cases being so overwhelmed at the findings of the Grand Jury that they all pleaded guilty.

In the fifth case—"Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Fu and two others, assault with a dangerous weapon"—the jury found Ah Fu, Ah Fook and Ah San guilty of simple assault upon the person of Jos. Pako of Kaanapali. The fracas occurred in a Lahaina restaurant. In the morning early Bennett had had a quarrel with Ah Fu and two others, assault with a dangerous weapon—the jury found Ah Fu, Ah Fook and Ah San guilty of simple assault upon the person of Jos. Pako of Kaanapali. The fracas occurred in a Lahaina restaurant. In the fifth case—"Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Fu and two others, assault with a dangerous weapon"—the jury found Ah Fu, Ah Fook and Ah San guilty of simple assault upon the person of Jos. Pako of Kaanapali. The fracas occurred in a Lahaina restaurant. In the morning early Bennett had had a quarrel with Ah Fu and two others, assault with a dangerous weapon—the jury found Ah Fu, Ah Fook and Ah San guilty of simple assault upon the person of Jos. Pako of Kaanapali. 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# HIS TRUNK WAS LOOTED

Peter Donlan Robbed  
Of a Good Sum.

## TWO SUSPECTS IN JAIL

Hilo Talks of a New Cemetery--  
Telephone System--News  
of Hawaii.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 13.—Peter Donlan, who has charge of the Olaa Sugar Company's stables at Nine Miles, is loser by about \$300 through a burglary, says the Herald. When Mr. Donlan returned to his room after supper Monday night he found the door broken in, his trunk broken open and contents disturbed. Upon examination he found that upwards of \$300 in gold and silver had been taken but the sugar company's drafts and his watch and chain had been left behind.

Complaint was made to Officer Kelley, who notified Captain Hitchcock, and together they made an investigation. On Tuesday morning a Port guest was arrested on suspicion and later in the afternoon another Portuguese was taken into custody. Both men were brought to Hilo and locked up. One of them was convicted at the Kohala term two years ago of throwing an iron bar through a window of a dwelling. He was sentenced to imprisonment and recently pardoned out.

THE OLAA LANDS.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Executive Council two weeks ago letters were read by Commissioner Brown from two persons who had bought lots in the new Olaa tract but who could not get possession owing to the presence of the squatters. The matter was discussed and both the gentlemen notified of the result. Following is a copy of the letter received by E. L. Rackliff of Olaa:

Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1900.

E. L. Rackliff, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii.  
Dear Sir: Replying to yours of November 26th in the matter of the lot purchased by you in Olaa, and which you say are denied possession of by claim of squatters on the same I would state:

That since the auction sale of the Olaa lots of September 20th last, the question of our authority to sell has been raised by the resident United States Attorney Mr. Baird.

The matter in dispute has been referred back to Washington and it is probable that an early determination of the question will be had. Such determination will, I believe, confirm the position taken by this office but in the mean time our course in regard to the squatters is not clear. I do not know that any one contests our right to remove these trespassers or public land, but our authority to sell, to establish you in possession, is the point in issue. I hope, therefore, that you will give us additional time in this matter as we cannot claim from you any interest or payments on land that you are not able to obtain possession of. Yours respectfully,

J. F. BROWN,  
Commissioner of Public Lands

HILO NEEDS CEMETERY.

Honolulu has a new cemetery and a line of tramways will soon run to the door. The time is approaching when arrangements will have to be made for a new cemetery, or at least when there must be a law governing the burial of the dead in Hilo. Under present conditions burials take place anywhere, Hawaiians bury their dead, in many instances, where it is most convenient and without due regard to sanitary laws. One's back yard may be as good as any other place in so far as the dead are concerned, but not for those who like their friends live after them. The practice of burial being made on residence lots should be discouraged, and the best way to discourage it is for the next legislature to enact a law forbidding interments elsewhere than in a cemetery. There are little uses for the purpose near town, and one of them not altogether suitable for the cultivation of cane might be procured.

CONCERT AT HAILI.

Professor Heiman is arranging for a program for a concert to be given at Haili Church on Saturday evening, December 22. Among those who will take part will be Miss J. T. Lewis and the local orchestra. Details are not yet complete.

TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENTS.

Manager Richards, with a large corps of linemen, has been busily engaged during the past week in making alterations to the local telephone system. The old method will be done away with and a new metal circuit system installed. New and larger poles will take place of the old ones all over town, and as far out as Waiakea. It will take some time to complete the work.

HAWAII PERSONALS.

C. H. Brown is in town.  
Robert Forrest, a young sportsman on the Kona Sugar Plantation.

Mrs. Robert Ryroff was a passenger on the Kinau.

Dr. Stowe, of Hamakua, will be in Hilo about January 1st.

Ten Chinese were arrested by Captain Brown on Tuesday and charged with gambling. The offense was betting on the number of seeds contained in an orange.

Dr. Schoening will leave for Puna on Saturday. He will be absent about a week.

Charles Kluegel, chief engineer of the Hilo Railroad, is back in Hilo after an extended visit to the Mainland.

Frank L. Stanley, brother of ex-Judge Stanley of Honolulu will be the

bookkeeper for Hoffschaefer & Co. H. H. Messrs. Sedgewick, Mcintosh and McHugh, a native boy from Scotland, the other two are natives.

The lastest in 8 years case involving the lessor to be people of Waiakea and Hamakua was decided by Judge L. L. L. of M. Lanbenstein, attorney for plaintiff, Mr. S. Smith, a defendant.

Hon. J. N. N. of the Hamakua, accompanied his wife and child east last fall. Mr. N. has purchased horses, etc., etc., etc., by L. M. White, and will reside permanently in Hilo. He will engage in the practice of law.

The Advertiser Luau

A round hundred people were at the Advertiser's annual luau at Pearl City Saturday. They went up on a special train to the Peninsula and occupied the Spalding's grounds of B. F. Dillingham on the Kihon front. Before the feast there were base ball games, in which some of the young women of the force participated, football and various other sports. Native music was also given. The feast with its Hawaiian menu of roast pig and fish in ti leaves, poi, various sweet potato mashed in coconut milk, kukui nut, seaweed, fruit etcetera was not only worth attending but worth seeing.

DEATH OF WM. DUDEY HUNT

Old Timer and Friend of King Lunalilo Passes Away at His Home

After an illness of month William Dudley Hunt passed away on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at his home near Makae Island at Waikiki.

The deceased was born at Ewa on July 21, 1834, being a son of Thomas Hunt, a veteran of the war of 1812. During the many years of his residence in the Islands he was widely and popularly known, being a warm friend of the Kamehamehas and the intimate associate of King Iaoa. Miss Julia Hunt, a teacher at Walline, is the daughter of the deceased and the only surviving relative.

The funeral services were held at 10 o'clock this morning from the Hunt residence.

## THE QUEEN IS TO BE THERE

On December 22 there will be a grand luau and fair at Hilo, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for providing Hilo Church with a suitable organ, says the Hilo Herald.

The ladies of Hawaii, as well as those of Maui and Oahu, have been working for weeks past preparing suitable articles which will be sold during the day and evening. The ladies in charge are Mrs. Joseph Nawahi, Mrs. J. L. Richardson and Mrs. James Campbell, and under them will be a number of assistants selected from among the young ladies of the congregation. There will be special tables for art work, donated by Hilo ladies. A fancy work table will contain a number of articles in embroidery, etc., donated by ladies in Hilo and on different parts of the Island. The other table will be filled to overflowing with native hats of the finest grade made in Kona. Some of these are of a quality never before put on the market, and the opportunity will be presented by this occasion to secure a hat of superior quality at a very low price, as the usual custom of doubling up prices will not be adopted at this fair.

Another table which will have especial interest for the ladies is that upon which tappa, fans, pillows and quilts of Hawaiian manufacture will be displayed. Some of the quilts have the Hawaiian bag and coat of arms in colored patchwork remarkably true to original designs. The tappa cloth as made by Hawaiians is extremely rare and the specimens to be on sale have been procured from remote parts of the Islands and selected by speculators in such articles. Each district in the Islands will be represented at the different tables. At this time it is impossible to learn the names of all who will assist. The flower and lei table will be presided over by three young ladies of Hilo, assisted by Mrs. Mary Campbell of Honolulu. At the tea table will be Mrs. Philip Rice and Mrs. Liholihi Hapai, while Miss N. C. Willong will look after the thirsty in dispensing lemonade, a soda water. Plants will also be sold at this table.

The imagines of the fair will be a pavilion 40 x 60 feet on the makai side of the church building, and this will be handsomely decorated with evergreens and festooned with bunting. Apart from the pieces allotted to the display of fancy goods and a table usually found in such exhibitions, will be the dining room in which there will be six tables, three for the Hawaiians and three for foreigners. This distribution is made upon the request of a number of the older Hawaiians who believe they can enjoy the feast much more than to be crowded by the foreigners. The dishes to be served include the choicest food on the Island, and it will be cooked as only Hawaiians can cook. Tukeys and chickens will be brought from another part of the Island to be served up with roast pig. Every article of food known to Hawaiians will be served between 1 and 11 p.m. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has signified her intention to be present on the occasion, and she will be accompanied by Prince David, who will bring with him the best quartet club in the Islands.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED

Among the tens of thousands who used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and grippe during the few years to our knowledge, his results were excellent.

Thus Whitfield & Co., of Wall Street, Chicago, one of the most eminent retail druggists in that city, in making of this case, "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, it also counteracts any tendency of grippe to result in pneumonia."

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# LEAKAGE IS DECREASING

The Sewer Contractors  
Make Statement.

## SEEPAGE IS THE GUSE

Territory Retains Fifteen Per Cent  
of the Price Until Com-  
peted.

THE sewer contractors say officially that the leakage in the completed system has been reduced 33 1/3 per cent from the original 3 per cent of leakage known when the government took the work over. This leakage has occurred in the districts where the mains have been laid ten and twelve feet below the sea level.

By the terms of the contract which is an iron-clad agreement, compelling the contractors to stop all leaks within the next six months, the government retains 15 per cent on the contract price, thus guaranteeing to the public that the contractors will fulfill their agreement to the letter. In view of the decided lessening of the leakage yesterday, Mr. Vincent said last evening to an Advertiser representative that the statements made in an evening paper signed "Taxpayer," are without foundation, when the technical facts are clearly understood in regard to what constitutes leakage.

"With reference to the leakage of 3 per cent, I will say that is not considered excessive in similar systems. The leaks in this system on the final examination were a little under 3 per cent. The water was measured today and it was found that his already fallen 33 1/3 per cent on the original leakage found. So the leakage is actually now only about 2 per cent.

"At the same time this examination was made there were not over a dozen leaks of any size to be found, and they were not considered large enough to attempt to fix or repair in any way, as they will stop themselves. This leakage is merely a seepage into the general system which finds its way down to the sump at the pumping station. The leakage is in the pipe which is far below sea-level, and was laid directly in water. There is three miles of such piping, and some of it is subjected to a pressure of five pounds to the square inch. That is where the main leakage occurs.

"I don't think that residents here generally understand what is meant by leakages. This means that where the pipe is laid in water, through some imperfection, whether in the pipe itself, or improper adjustments of lengths, the water in which the pipe is laid seeps into the mains and courses down into the sewer sump at the pumping station. That is how we measure the leakage—by the amount of water which comes into the reservoir.

"On our part, we consider that the Superintendent of Public Works has taken more than reasonable precautions to protect the city's interests. The terms of our contract provide that if there were any repairs needed within six months of the completion of the system we would be required to do that without expense to the city, and even if the sewer had been tight, we would have had to fix it later on.

There are many places in town badly in need of sewer connections, but before the Superintendent of Public Works would consent to laying the

system, the cost of pumping this extra water which seeps into the mains was estimated to be 15 cents per month, and this we agreed to pump out without expense to the city. For fair, we measured the amount of water running into the sump from the leakage. The amount of the seepage will be taken into consideration when the sewer is in full operation, and the cost of pumping that water out through the outfall will devolve upon us.

"In the meantime the Territory retains 15 per cent of the contract price which is more than sufficient to entirely reconstruct it so as to fit it for the use of the city.

"The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens are a great many of them. Every paper has its share of statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York, Public expression from California. Often times good endorsement there. Put of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl at this city is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says, "I had kidney trouble, and acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co. Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

The proprietors Duffey & England dissolved partnership. Mr. England will continue the business at the old stand in the Arlington Annex. Mr. Duffey will leave shortly for the Coast.

Honolulu Notes

HONOKAA, Hawaii, Dec. 13.—C. H. P. Fowler sugar holler in Honolulu

has returned from a six months' cruise, a tour trip to the old country.

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# DEATH HAD NO TERRORS

Civil Engineer H. Perry  
Feared Madness.

## KILLED HIMSELF BY GAS

For Ten Years He Was With the  
Hawaiian Sugar Company  
at Makaweli.

Henry C. Perry, former civil engineer of the Makaweli plantation, and the man who made the carrying of water through the big acreage of the plantation possible, committed suicide in Oakland, California, November 30, in a cheap lodging house. Letters received by the last steamer from Oakland by friends of the deceased confirm the sad news. Henry Perry was a man of ability, and his engineering feat in bringing the water system for the Makaweli plantation to such a state of perfection, is looked upon as one of the best pieces of work accomplished in the Islands.

The deceased left the Islands about a year ago on account of his health. The following account of his sad death is taken from the San Francisco Chronicle of December 2:

OAKLAND, Dec. 1.—Fearing that his mind was failing, Henry C. Perry, a well known civil engineer of Berkeley, committed suicide last night in an Eleventh street lodging house by inhaling gas. The suicide was deliberately planned and as carefully carried out, though preceding events indicate that the man was temporarily insane.

Perry was a native of California, forty-two years of age, and was a graduate of the State University, having been a member of the class of 1883. For more than ten years he held an important position with the Hawaiian Sugar Company. While on a visit to this State about a year and a half ago he expressed fear that his mind was giving away. Prominent physicians advised him that his trouble was purely a nervous complaint and that with proper care he would be all right. He returned to the Islands, but after a few months he came back to this Coast to seek medical attendance. He was subject to fits of melancholy, during which it was with difficulty that his family could arouse him. These were due to his fear of insanity.

Recently he consulted with some of the leading experts in the State and only last week visited the Napa State Hospital, where he talked with Dr. Gardner, superintendent of that institution. Despite the assurance of these experts that his mind was all right, Perry continued to brood over what he feared was bound to come, and he carefully and coolly planned to end it all.

Shortly after noon yesterday Perry called at 565 Eleventh street and engaged a small back bedroom. He explained to the landlady that his wife was in Napa and that he would want the room for some time. He inquired carefully as to the time the gas was turned off, remarking that he was a great reader and often read late into the night. Being informed that the gas in the hall was turned out at 10 o'clock, but not at the meter, he seemed satisfied.

Returning to his home on Ashby avenue, Berkeley, Perry dined with his family, afterward requesting his wife to make an inventory of all the property they owned. Owing to his eccentricities Mrs. Perry did not think seriously of this, and even when he complained that she did not take proper interest in their affairs she thought nothing of it. About 9:30 o'clock he told Mrs. Perry to go to bed, rest, saying he would take a short walk before retiring. His wife never saw him alive afterward. As her husband had not returned when the last train from San Francisco arrived, and beginning to fear that something serious had happened, she telephoned to her brother-in-law, ex-County Recorder Charles H. Spear.

The police and morgue officials of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley were notified, and a search for the missing man was begun. His body was found in a little room in the lodging house about 8 o'clock this morning by roomers who had detected the strong odor of gas emanating from the room. They found the body half reclining on the bed, which had been placed directly under the gas jet.

A message to the coroner resulted in the remains being identified by Mr. Spear a few minutes later. The remains were removed to Brown's undertaking parlors.

The family of Perry consists of the wife and two children. They are comfortably provided for by the estate of the deceased, which consists chiefly of plantation stock and money in bank.

### A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 484 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Denison, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



SUGAR ENGINEERING IN HAWAII

George Osborne of Kukalau, Hawaii, takes exception to the statements of Mr. Hedemann which appeared in the Louisiana Planter a short time since when the latter stated that no one in the Hawaiian Islands was competent to accurately describe the construction of bagasse furnaces. Mr. Osborne in a long article which appeared in the Louisiana Planter, December 1, gives the following refutation of Mr. Hedemann's statements, and gives his own opinion in regard to sugar engineering in the Islands, which is of great interest to planters. Writing from Kukalau, November 5, he says:

I have read Mr. C. Hedemann's letter, published in the Louisiana Planter on October 12th, 1900, and am very much surprised to see that Mr. Hedemann states that, in his opinion, there is no one here competent to give a description of the construction and efficiency of the bagasse furnaces that we have in use at the present time in Hawaii. Now, it would be just as reasonable to state that there is no one here capable of designing a sugar mill after twenty years' experience in making them. And what is there in these furnaces, I would like to ask, that a man cannot understand after working them for twenty years? The fact of the matter is, there is no man in the world understanding the working of these things, excepting to outsiders.

It is manifestly unjust to say that engineers like myself, and many others, who after having experience in a dozen of the largest mills of the Islands, and these with every type of boiler and style of furnace that has been designed here, should not know enough to write an intelligent letter about them. As to myself, I may say that I have always taken a lively interest in this subject, and have noted every change and every improvement that has been made during all these years, and, though there have been many failures, still the general result and opinion is that we have a better furnace today than we ever had before. Yes, I am glad to say that we can report progress all along the line, wonderful progress, for notwithstanding new machinery has been constantly added to the plant, and more power and consequently more steam required, we have, as a general thing, got along with the bagasse alone as fuel.

Mr. Hedemann also states that in his opinion this improvement is due to the adoption of the nine-roller mill rather than to any improvement in furnace construction. This again has not been my experience, for the experience of the Union Mill, Kohala, or the Hamakua mill, or of many others that I know of. In fact, every one of these mills found themselves short of fuel after starting up their nine-roller mills.

And it was only after reconstructing the furnaces that this great defect was remedied. One of the most convincing proofs of this is seen at the Hamakua mill. At this mill the cost of extra fuel was so great as to cause them to make extraordinary efforts to reduce it, but after doing everything they could think of, besides putting in a new boiler, they were almost as bad off as ever. As a last resort they concluded to reconstruct their furnaces, during the grinding season, by doing the work on them one at a time. And strange to say, that after only two of them were changed they found such an improvement in steam production that they could get all the work done with the bagasse alone.

Is not this a convincing proof that there is something in these furnaces? Indeed, I think it a splendid result, and something to be proud of. These furnaces are what are known as the step-ladder furnace, and the best of them are oven-shaped and fitted with horizontal bars at the bottom and with hot air pipes, and with small flues that pass along the sides of the furnace and come out in the bridge wall, as per sketch in the Louisiana Planter, July 14, 1900. One of the advantages of this style of furnace is the absence of smoke, for there is scarcely any smoke ever seen issuing from the smokestack, which alone is an evidence of good combustion.

Mr. Hedemann, however, is right in one thing, when he says that too little is known of the state of the gases as they enter the smokestack, and this is a vital question, with one or two exceptions this is an unknown quantity. At the Kukalau mill, however, we have been making extensive experiments in this direction, and we have kept a daily record of the percentage of the CO<sub>2</sub> or the carbonic acid in the gases of combustion. The process of making steam presents two problems; first, the production of heat from the bagasse; second, the utilization of the heat thus obtained. To get these important results it is necessary not only to have a good furnace, but the air supply must be regulated to a nicety, or there will be a loss. For instance, if too little air is used, we get carbon monoxide in place of carbon dioxide, which results in a great loss of heat. The same may be said when too much air is used. To obviate these defects we have been using during the past season the "Arndt's patent gas weighing machine," called the econometer, which indicates permanently and automatically the amount of carbon dioxide in the combustion gases.

This little instrument has proved a revelation to us, and has demonstrated that our old method of firing bagasse was all wrong. For instance, we have been taught that to admit very much air above the grates was bad practice, but we find by tests made by this instrument, a bagasse fire needs a great quantity of air admitted above the grates. It will, perhaps, surprise many engineers to learn that we admit more air above the grates than we do below, and get better results. We also find that automatic firing is an immense improvement over firing by hand, and that firing too much bagasse in the furnace is as bad as firing too little. We find that by properly regulating the air and bagasse we can get eminently better results, and this can only be done by the fireman, when he has a guide such as the econometer to indicate exactly just what is being done in the furnace at all times of the day or night.

We have been highly pleased with this little machine, and consider it invaluable to steam users, because without such an instrument one is working in the dark, and has no way of knowing whether one is getting good results from the fuel or what defects there may be in the furnace or flues.

Some idea of the value of this instrument can be learned from the chart that accompanies the sketch of the furnace that was published in the Louisiana Planter, July 14 of this year. Since then we have been enabled to get still better results; for, by watching this instrument the fireman has been enabled not only to get the percentage of CO<sub>2</sub> or carbonic acid up to the highest limit that is possible, but to keep it there almost the entire day.

In our first experiments we read the indicator every minute, and during the trial we tried different methods of firing and different ways of admitting the air, until we found out the way that gave the highest percentage of carbonic acid gas. We found that we got the best results on the fireman holding the ashpit door was kept open only two inches, and the fire door which is six feet wide, was kept open six inches; but the random fireman holding these draft, had to be fired differently. This latter will, I think, give you some idea of what we are doing out here, and though we cannot repeat the results we achieved all we could have wished, we still think we are making some progress.

#### WATERHOUSE COMPANY TO MOVE UP-TOWN.

Henry Waterhouse & Co., the stock brokers, expect to move into their new quarters, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets formerly occupied as a cigar store, the middle of next week. Their new furniture and fittings were ordered some time since and may arrive on the steamer. The firm has decided that the brokerage business can best be conducted in the up-town district and that the waterfront is no longer the place for such a lively business.

#### A NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the most ambitious railroad projects which has lately been brought forward, says Bradstreet's, takes the form of a proposition to construct a road from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., under the name of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway Company. Articles of incorporation of this company were filed at Salt Lake City last week, with a nominal capital of \$25,000,000, of which the sum of \$6,000,000 was said to have been received by cash subscriptions. The full details of the scheme have not been announced, nor is anything made public of a definite character in regard to how it will be financed. It is interesting to note, however, that Mr. W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire copper-nickel owner and candidate for the representation of that State in the National Senate, is the president of the new company, and that a number of prominent politicians and business men in both the East and West are associated with him in the directory and management. It is, however, also worthy of observation that among the names which figure in the list of directors are no representatives of any prominent railroad corporations, so that it is impossible to deduce anything direct from the personnel of the concern about its origin or affiliations with other companies. It is stated that the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, which has constructed about fifty miles of line in and about the city of Los Angeles, with wharfs and warehouses on the Pacific, is to be acquired, and will form part of the new system.

The total distance to be covered between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles is upward of 1,100 miles, so that the new road, if built, will be of no inconceivable length. Considerable portions of the road, if the line is constructed as a direct route between the two points, would pass through sections of barren territory in Southern Nevada, and there will also be a good deal of mountain work along the new line, although it is stated that the engineers who have made the preliminary surveys have discovered low-grade passes, and that it will compare favorably as to grades with the other railroads extending from the western slopes of the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. It will, however, naturally be several years before the road can be completed and become a factor in the transcontinental and Pacific Coast railroad problems.

The construction of a line from Salt Lake City to either San Francisco or Los Angeles is not altogether a new project. The Union Pacific already possesses, as part of its Oregon Short Line system, a line of road extending southward from Salt Lake to Frisco, Utah, a distance of several hundred miles, while a further extension of this road has been built to Uvada, near the southwestern corner of the State of Utah. It has frequently been suggested that this line might be extended so as to give the Union Pacific system an outlet to the Pacific Coast independent of its connections west of Ogallala, Utah, with the Central Pacific and the other lines of the Southern Pacific system. Reports that such a move was contemplated by the Union Pacific have, however, been uniformly denied, and at present the management of that company is to all appearances in such firm accord with the interests in control of the Southern Pacific that it would be unlikely to undertake any new construction which would bring it into competition with the different railroad properties of the latter company. Some suggestions have been made that the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway may represent a further extension of a system to be created out of the union of those natural allies, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, for the purpose of affording two latter roads a direct and independent outlet on the Pacific Coast. A road building would be undertaken unless the capitalists who stand behind the new enterprise have the backing and are expected to turn the road when completed, over to some of the larger systems, such as the Atchison, the Rock Island, which latter road, it has been long thought, was heading toward the Pacific Coast.

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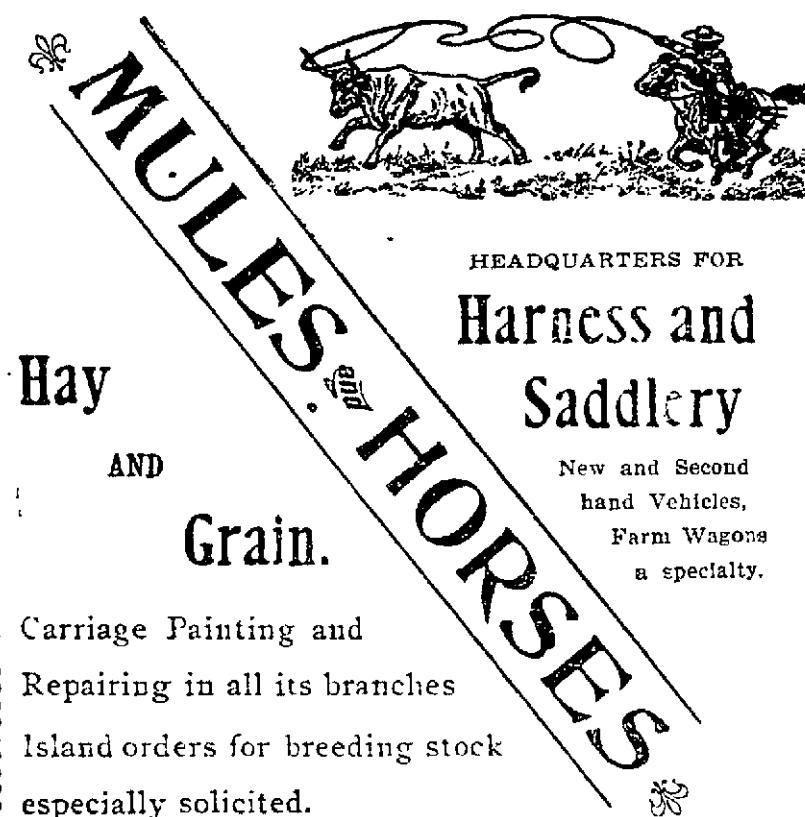
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